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Therefore, in the 'A. O. U. Check-list,' the White-winged Dove of the United States should stand as *Melopelia asiatica trudeaui* (Audubon).¹ Type locality, "Texas."

It also seems desirable to recognize a pallid western form of the Mourning Dove, ranging from the Pacific Ocean and San Clemente Island eastward across the United States and northern Mexico to the Mississippi Valley, as *Zenaidura macroura marginella* (Woodhouse).² Type locality, "the cross timbers, on the north fork of the Canadian River, Oklahoma. — EDGAR A. MEARNS, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Lark Bunting in New Brunswick.— August 15, 1910, a young male Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) was shot by Allen J. Moses at Nantucket, a small island near Grand Manan, New Brunswick. The bird was determined by Dr. Glover M. Allen of the Boston Society of Natural History who stated that this was only the fourth record of this species in the East, the others being from Massachusetts, Long Island and South Carolina.— ELIZABETH M. DUNHAM, *Auburndale, Mass.*

Some New Birds for Colorado. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (*Dendroica virens*).— Adult female taken by the writer at Barr Lake, Colo., May 20, 1909.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER (*Tryngites subruficollis*).— Two taken by the writer at Barr Lake Aug. 25 and Sept. 4, 1910, out of flocks of 3 and 5 respectively. This Sandpiper is one Professor Cooke had previously predicted would some day be taken in Colorado.

MOTTLED DUCK (*Anas fulvigula maculosa*).— This bird was taken by Mr. W. N. W. Blayney near Loveland, Colo., in 1907. It is a beautiful male bird in fine plumage. It was identified by Mr. H. C. Oberholser, also by Prof. Wells W. Cooke who writes me this is the first sure record of *maculosa* for Colorado.

All three of these species are in the Colorado Museum of Natural History. — L. J. HERSEY, *Curator of Ornithology, Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Col.*

Notes on Rare Species in Eastern Missouri.— On July 2, 3 and 4, 1911, I took a canoe trip down the Meramec River from Steelville in Crawford County to Moselle in Franklin County,— Steelville being about eighty miles and Moselle about forty miles southwest of St. Louis. The Ozark border region, through which the narrow and rapid stream flows, is

¹ Birds of America, VII, 1844, p. 352, pl. 496.

² Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1852, p. 104.

heavily wooded and hilly. Limestone cliffs, 100 to 250 feet in height, rise sheer from the river at many points. The region is but very rarely visited by any observer with an eye for birds, and it yielded, in a list of seventy-odd species, the following interesting notes:

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*).— July 3 in Crawford Co., on the banks of the Meramec River, about sixty miles southwest of St. Louis, a male Yellow-headed Blackbird in full plumage and song. I was unable to locate others of the species, although inquiry among farmers nearby elicited the information that a dozen pairs or so had been seen regularly at that particular place for the past six or seven years. They stated the birds always disappeared early in July. They were well enough known to have the local name of "Indian Blackbird."

There is no previous record of Yellow-headed Blackbirds in the breeding season so far east in Missouri.

DUCK HAWK (*Falco peregrinus anatum*).— July 3 in Crawford County on the banks of the Meramec River, one splendid specimen of a Duck Hawk, which followed our canoe for a quarter of a mile, screaming and swooping, and occasionally alighting on dead trees on the rim of the limestone cliffs, 200 feet above us. It is probable that there was a nest at some point along the cliff, though a careful search with the glass failed to locate it.

Duck Hawks are decided rarities now in Missouri. Dr. Otto Widmann states that a few pairs used to breed along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers up until the early 90's, but none has been seen since. He says (Birds of Missouri, 1907): "There may be still a few pairs nesting in out-of-the-way places in the Ozarks." This observation confirms that opinion.

EGRET (*Herodias egretta*).— July 3 on the Meramec in Crawford County, a pair of Egrets in perfect plumage, both of which flew up from the shore into a dead tree and remained in full view for three or four minutes as our canoe glided by them.

Inquiry of the men along the river, engaged in floating tie-rafts to points on the railroad, brought out the information that "White Cranes" are seen occasionally along the upper reaches of the river,—sometimes two or three times a year, but usually once in every three or four years.

Egrets used to breed not uncommonly in eastern central Missouri, but none have been noted in former breeding places since 1900. (Widmann, Birds of Missouri.)

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Querquedula discors*).— July 2, 3 and 4 on the Meramec River at four different points in Crawford and Franklin Counties, four Blue-winged Teal,—a pair and two single individuals; also noted several of the species on this river in Franklin County early in September, 1910. Blue-wings have become very rare during the breeding season in Missouri. The last record (Widmann) is June 17, 1906.

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER (*Phlæotomus pileatus abieticola*).— One male in Franklin Co., about fifty miles from St. Louis, on July 4, in oak woods along the Meramec River. The Pileated has become very rare

in central eastern Missouri during the last twenty or thirty years. Rivermen along the upper Meramec report seeing it occasionally.—ROGER N. BALDWIN, *St. Louis, Mo.*

New Greenland Records.—My attention was lately directed to a European pamphlet entitled 'Dansk Ornithol. Foren Tidsskrift,' IV, p. 130, where by an author, O. Helms, under the caption 'Nye Arter for Østgrønland,' four species are enumerated as having been taken in East Greenland. Two of them, *Marila marila* and *Falco peregrinus*, are known to have been taken there in previous years. The other two, *Podiceps griseigena* and *Totanus calidris* are new to the A. O. U. Check-List. Although *Totanus calidris* had been added in the past *ex hypothesi*, it is not as yet in the List proper. I propose that they be added to the Check-List, the first after *Colymbus holbaëllii* (2.1), the second as *Totanus totanus* (255.1).—W. F. HENNINGER, *New Bremen, Ohio.*

Notes on Birds of Seattle, Washington.—Although the Oregon Jay (*Perisoreus obscurus obscurus*) is a not uncommon species in this locality from October until April, and quite often observed during the breeding season, there is no record to my knowledge of its eggs having been taken in this State, although D. E. Brown, of Seattle, states that a few years ago he found a nest containing young.

On April 18, 1909, the writer while looking through a dense strip of second growth of young red firs (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) in a heavy wooded tract a few miles east of the city, found a nest of this species. The young fir in which it was built was alongside an old and seldom used path through the second growth, on the edge of a small open space about ten feet in diameter, having a further undergrowth of salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) and red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*) shrubs. The tree was five inches in diameter tapering to a height of thirty-five feet, and the nest was placed close against its trunk on four small branches, at a height of twelve feet. It was outwardly constructed of dead dry twigs, next a thick felting of green moss into which was interwoven some white cotton string, and was lined with dry moss, a little dead grass and a few feathers, among the latter some of the Steller's Jay, and is a handsome compact affair. Dimensions: average outside diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth outside, 5 inches; inside 2 inches.

The eggs, three in number, were perfectly fresh, of a grayish cast and rather profusely covered with fine specks and spots of a grayish brown and dark brown color, mostly distributed on the larger ends. Measurements are: $1.01 \times .77$ inch; $1.05 \times .76$ inch; $1.03 \times .76$ inch.

From observation of this species a larger number of individuals may breed in this immediate locality than is generally supposed, but as it is a shy retiring bird during the nesting season, restricting itself to the dense timbered districts, its nest no doubt will remain hard to locate.